

# NATIONAL BANK OF HAWAII

## Old Directorate Retained in Office.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

I WISH to enter my protest against the legality of each and every step of the proceedings of this meeting, which I claim are arbitrary, illegal and unauthorized by law. The conduct of the chairman is an attempt to prevent certain stockholders abroad, whom I represent, from having any representation at this annual meeting and to deprive them of their rights. I give notice now that this meeting will be declared illegal as soon as I can take the necessary steps to do so.

The filing of this protest at the close of the meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Hawaii yesterday afternoon, by Col. G. Macfarlane, who came to Honolulu as the representative of the mainland stockholders of the institution, foreshadowed the steps which will follow the meeting, at which President Cecil Brown ruled that the old board was re-elected by a vote of 2968 shares. There was some little friction between the President and the representative of the Anglo-California bank, the parent institution, and the ruling out of all mainland proxies practically left the meeting without a quorum of shares voting.

The action, however, will not have any ill effect upon several matters pending, one of them being the floating of the Kona Sugar Company bonds. Col. Macfarlane said last evening that despite the fact that the San Francisco stockholders had been deprived of their votes, he had stated to the people in the savings institution, which is allied to the other bank, that if the proposal of a banking proposition he would authorize the drawing upon San Francisco for the cash necessary to carry on the business. The meeting was held in the directors' room of the institution. The contest for the supremacy between Cecil Brown and Col. George W. Macfarlane commenced from the moment that the President opened the meeting, the President ruling out the proxies of Col. Macfarlane as each was presented, as not having been stamped with revenue stamps as required by law. Cecil Brown sprung his action when Col. Macfarlane presented the proxy of Alleen Macfarlane, as her natural guardian. Brown, who presided at the meeting, promptly ruled the proxy out as he stated that Col. Macfarlane was not her guardian by order of court. This action of the President indicated how the balance of the meeting would go, and succeeding events at the meeting showed that this was true.

The result of the afternoon's proceedings was that the old Board of Directors was re-elected as follows:

Cecil Brown, August Dreier, Mark Robinson, Gilbert J. Waller and James F. Morgan.

The directors will elect the officers of the bank, these being the President, Vice-President and cashier.

Col. Macfarlane at the close of the meeting filed with the cashier a protest against the proceedings, claiming that they were arbitrary and illegal, after which the directors adjourned their meeting.

There was glimmer in the meeting from start to finish, and although the meeting resolved itself into an executive session upon the motion of A. S. Humphreys, representing the interests of Mrs. Julia Afong, the proceedings up to the passing of that motion, were of a public nature.

Those present were Cecil Brown, President; Mark Robinson, Vice-President; W. G. Cooper, cashier; Frank Hustace, Fred Lewis, Harry Armitage, Judges of election; August Dreier, E. I. Spaulding, Judge Humphreys, Gilbert J. Waller, L. C. Ables, J. O. Carter, E. A. Wodehouse, Fred Whitney, L. L. McCandless, C. L. Rhodes, W. M. Graham, E. A. Wodehouse, G. L. Bigelow, Fred Wundenburg.

The statistics of votes present, cast, and ruled out of the contest by the President, as follows:

2968 Legal votes cast	2968
2292 Ruled out, not being stamped as required by law	2292
107 Shares not represented by the owners	107
500 Shares owned by the Campbell Estate not voted because ruled out by the president as the trustees could not agree	500
33 Shares owned by Col. Macfarlane not voted	33
5000 Shares, representing the capital stock of the Bank	5000

When the meeting opened Cecil Brown held proxies representing a total of 2105 shares out of the total of 6000, not including the 500 shares of the Campbell Estate, of which he is one of the trustees, the other two being J. O. Carter, and Mrs. Samuel Parker (formerly Mrs. Abigail Campbell). Mr. Brown practically represented all of the Hawaiian stockholders, with the exception of sixty-seven belonging to Mrs. Julia Afong, represented by Judge Humphreys. Taking out Mr. Brown's 2105 votes left a total of 2895 in the field against his vote of the fight. Eliminating the 500 votes of the Campbell Estate from the balance, left a total still opposed to the Brown interests of 2395. As the President ruled 2292 votes out of the contest, nullifying their force, there were but 603 votes opposed to him, not computing the Campbell or Afong shares.

Cecil Brown opened the meeting at 3 o'clock, stating that it had been called according to the by-laws. He requested Cashier Cooper to call the stock-

holders to see how the shares were represented.

Col. Macfarlane stated at that moment that as soon as this was done he would move an adjournment for thirty days.

The first name called was that of Alleen Macfarlane. Col. Macfarlane responded, holding a proxy in his hand, and saying that he was her natural guardian. Cecil Brown objected to the receipt of the vote on the ground that unless he was the guardian appointed by the court he could not represent the person mentioned. Col. Macfarlane stated he would simply file the proxy leaving the matter to the stockholders to decide upon the merits of his representation of the shares in question.

Mr. Brown promptly replied: "I rule it out. As the presiding officer at this meeting I rule it out. You will please disregard that vote, Mr. Cashier."

To another holding of Macfarlane shares the proxy for which was held by Col. Macfarlane, Mr. Brown said he would like to have all proxies filed with the cashier. He ruled that otherwise they would not be received. Col. Macfarlane asked whether it was not customary to file them with the Secretary. Instead of the cashier, Mr. Brown stated that the National Bank of Hawaii had no Secretary, the cashier acting in that capacity. Col. Macfarlane then filed the proxies with Mr. Cooper. Mr. Brown thereupon ruled them out because they had not been stamped as required by the Internal Revenue Department, and would not be acted upon. Col. Macfarlane offered the proxy for H. F. Allen, and it met the same fate.

Judge Humphreys, noting the absence of a Republican reporter, then moved that the members of the press be excluded from the meeting, as he did not think it right to have discussion which might affect the financial standing of the institution made public. Col. Macfarlane seconded the motion. Mr. Brown stated that one of the reporters present was a stockholder. Judge Humphreys withdrew his request in so far as it affected this newspaperman, but asked that it apply to the remaining member of the fraternity. The request was acceded to and the non-stockholding newspaperman retired.

Following this episode the fight was waged on the question of whether or not the 500 shares of the Campbell estate could be voted. Col. Macfarlane stated that Mrs. Samuel Parker's (formerly Mrs. Abigail Campbell) letter asking for an adjournment for thirty days, Cecil Brown, as one of the trustees, opposed the introduction of the letter, saying that he knew the signature of Mrs. Abigail Campbell, and not that of Mrs. Samuel Parker. It was also brought to light that in voting bank stock in a national bank all the trustees had to vote the stock. Mr. Brown ruled that J. O. Carter, one of the trustees, could not vote the stock, making a disagreement at once. The result was that the Campbell Estate stock was tied up. Col. Macfarlane objected and was given an opportunity to file his protest in writing with the directors.

After the reading of the minutes of the former meeting, Mr. Brown presented a report of the business done by the National Bank of Hawaii, as follows:

### CECIL BROWN'S REPORT.

To the Stockholders of The First National Bank of Hawaii, at Honolulu:

Gentlemen—Under the provisions of the National Banking Act, all National Banks must hold their annual meetings in January of each year on the day specified in the Articles of Association, and almost every National Bank in its Articles of Association has fixed upon the second Tuesday of January as that day, and since our meeting, although this institution has been doing business for but fifteen months, this will be our second meeting, the first covering the period from October, 1900, to January 1st, 1901, and the present from January 1st, 1901, to December 31, 1901.

Since our last meeting the Board of Directors concluded to change the place of business of the institution, the old quarters, becoming too small and cramped by reason of increasing business and the need of more help, and made arrangements for the present quarters with the McIntyre Building Co. Ltd. for a term of ten years at a yearly rental of \$500 a month.

The First American Savings and Trust Company of Hawaii, Limited, has its premises located on Fort Street in a part of the premises leased to us, thus reducing our rent by \$100 a month.

The removal from the old to the new quarters have entailed an expense of over \$7,000 for fixtures, etc., actually needed, and we have today the finest banking offices in the Territory. These fixtures will be carried in the books as an asset and be gradually written off. The business since the last meeting of stockholders has greatly increased, and we feel perfectly justified from that fact in making the move we have done, and in making the expenditures caused by such removal, and also feel sure that the future business of the institution will justify this action.

The gross profits for the year have been \$76,243.30, and the expenses \$5,969.31, loss of currency per "Rio de Janeiro," 1902, premium written off U. S. bonds \$251.72, leaving a net profit for the year's business of \$70,273.27, out of which has been paid a dividend of five per cent, per annum, paid semi-annually. The sum of \$35,000 has been carried to surplus account, and the balance of \$35,273.27 to Profit and Loss account. Mr. W. G. Cooper, the cashier, has prepared a balance sheet, copies of which are to be distributed amongst you.

The Judges of Election for this meeting who are to superintend the election of Directors, are Messrs. H. F. Lewis, Frank Hustace and Harry Armitage. The present Board of Directors consists of Messrs. M. P. Robinson, G. J. Waller, L. L. McCandless, August Dreier and Cecil Brown, who are all eligible for re-election, and ask for a re-election at your hands. In this connection the writer deems it proper and necessary in his own behalf to make a statement as to what were and may be now the intentions of the correspondents of this bank in San Francisco in relation to the office of president. Their intention accidentally became known to the present incumbent, and had it not been that a mistake was made by them as to the date of the annual meeting, in all probability this intention would have been carried through, and that without a majority of the stockholders being aware or cognizant of what was intended. The following is what was intended, as learned from outsiders, i. e., not the correspondents. It was the intention to name a Board of Directors, leaving the present incumbent out. The president of the bank must be a director, and is elected to that position by the directors, the

## THE STARTLING RESULTS OF A TOUR BEHIND OAHU JAIL

PETTERED upon the steps of the church whose presence once served to secure least action, which resulted in the cleansing of the moral atmosphere of the district beyond the prison walls. Porto Ricans nightly make night hideous with ribald song and raucous oaths. Where once the stockade of a yoshiwara hid from the eyes of the passer the enormities within, now fronting his darkened windows there dance nightly a troupe of new comers, whose conduct is such an offense to decency that it is well that the road to twilight is not one which is traveled with frequency by the good citizen.

Where once resided the hundreds of Japanese women, confined within walls and never showing themselves upon the streets, now stands a gloomy pile, stockade torn down and houses dark, save for the room of the caretaker. It is not within the same walls that the new pest of the district of moral and physical ills finds home. The women whose brazen conduct defiles the night and makes it impossible for one to ride through the district in peace during that time, are housed elsewhere. All along the road down to the very loop, there are small houses where reside the Japanese who formerly lived within the walls. Some of these are nightly ablaze with light while all along the way there are women standing to catch the attention of the traveler. But these are not more than a small portion of the hundreds who formerly lived in the district. The larger part of the horde spends the day in the square of the shacks, but as the sun goes down they take to hacks and spread themselves over the districts which are known as the finest residence sections of the city. Hardly a soda water shop but holds its quota, but the district which once knew them has been given over to the darker skinned mestizos, the unclean beauties of the Atlantic islands.

In spite of the closing of the hundreds of apartments of the old yoshiwara, the influx of the Porto Ricans has not ended the accommodations of the district. Very largely these new tenants have found their homes in the opposition stockade, which was erected there while the district was in the height of its prosperity. The Honolulu Investment Company at that time had a request from a Japanese speculator to put up for him a row of buildings. Under the provisions of the district agreeing to pay a stated rental for the outfit, it put up on his plans. The investment was quite a good one, and the buildings in three rows went up, and were put to the use for which they

stockholders electing the directors, and not been for the extraordinary expenses in connection with moving into our present quarters would have shown fully 11 per cent per annum net, and we think that the stockholders have every cause for congratulation at the steady improvements in the net earnings of the bank as above shown from period to period.

The First American Savings and Trust Company of Hawaii, Ltd., which is operated under the Territorial laws, and does also a remunerative business, and has paid the same dividend, the services rendered were evidently not taken into consideration by them, the writer being its president, also, and serving as such without any remuneration whatever.

If the majority of the stockholders, or the correspondents were dissatisfied, it is submitted that in all fairness some notification of disapproval or dissatisfaction as to the management or services should have been communicated to the present incumbent direct.

### AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA WARDED OFF.

"Some time ago my daughter caught a severe cold. She complained of pains in her chest, and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy according to directions, and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy in my family for the past seven years, and have never known it to fail," says Mrs. Prendergast, merchant, Annette Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. The pains in the chest indicated an approaching attack of pneumonia, which in this instance was undoubtedly warded off by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Last night the members of the Scottish Night Club met and presented their treasurer, J. H. Cotton, with a handsome gold fountain pen. Mr. Cotton leaves shortly for Scotland on a six months' vacation.

This bank succeeded to the commercial business of The First American Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., on October 1st, 1900, bringing forward the balance to the credit of Profit and Loss account from The First National Bank of \$22,810.49. For the quarter ending December 31st, 1901, the net profits were at the rate of 6.1 per cent per annum, but, as a matter of fact, had it not been for the heavy expenses in connection with the organization of the National Bank, in the way of new stationery, stamps, and new issue of stock, etc., the profits would have shown at the rate of about 8 per cent per annum net. For the six months ending June 30, 1901, the net profits of this bank show at the rate of 5.5 per cent per annum. For the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1901, the net profits show a little over 10 per cent per annum.

During the existence of the National Bank the earnings have been as follows:

The operating expenses were	\$33,427.25
Loss written off currency shipped on the "Rio de Janeiro"	802.00
Premium written off U. S. bonds	2,511.72
Dividends paid	31,250.00
Leaving a net balance carried to profit and loss of	24,059.59
This added to the balance brought forward from the First American Bank of	22,810.49
Gives a total of	\$46,870.08

Of which \$45,000 has been placed to reserve account, leaving a balance in undivided profits of \$1,870.08.

Our United States 2 per cent bonds stand us on the books to date:

Principal	\$250,000
Premium	12,000

and during the past year, as above stated, we have written off about \$3,000 of the amount of premium, notwithstanding the fact that the present market value of these bonds is 109 in New York, leaving a surplus at the present time in this account of over \$10,000.

Our profits for the last period, had it

were intended, for a time. It was only a few months, however, until the issue found that there was not enough in it to permit him to continue his business. He gave up, and since that time the Investment Company has been in control of the place. So it was that the breaking up of the stockades meant the tearing down of the fences around the rows of rooms, but the two great gates which creakingly slide along the ways, stand to testify to the purposes for which the place was intended.

The place was deserted for many months. It was an expense to the owners, and the caretaker who guarded it from destruction alone saw the inside of the apartments. But with the new population there came a change in the spirit of the place. The ghosts gave way to a tropical folk, and though they came from the plantations where they had first gone from the ships which brought them, they had none of the ways of the cane-field when they struck the town, but rather the touches of character which had made some of them the terrors of Ponce and San Juan. They wanted not only a place to sleep, but a business settlement as well, and thus it was that the Japanese who took care of the erstwhile deserted buildings for the Honolulu Investment Company found trade increasing, and where he alone had trod the walks and his own footfalls made the only echoes, he now had some returns to make to the owners. The rooms appealed to the derelicts in a way, for they were cheap at \$3 a month, and so it was that finally, as at present, there came to live within the skeleton fence which had been thought to conceal the ways of Japanese, something more than a dozen of the Porto Ricans, women of course, not counting the hangers-on whose number was as great, and who, as alleged husbands, brothers and fathers, posed as the heads of families.

They are still there. They make the night hideous along the main road and then disappear into their burrows in the investment Company's block. They have no other excuse for their existence. Their ways are known and the officials of the company are cognizant of the uses to which their property is put. In fact, Secretary Emmet May of the Honolulu Investment Company said yesterday that a few days ago he had to go to the block and settle a difference between several of the inmates of the block, by telling the Japanese to throw them out of the house. But he said that the owners of the block were not doing anything more than others who own property in the same district.

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### WILL GO ON TO WASHINGTON

E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, will leave on the Alameda today for an official visit to Washington. He will take with him the maps, leases, and various data relating to the public lands in Hawaii. Mr. Boyd will lay before the Commissioner of Public Lands and Congress all possible information of conditions relative to public lands in the Territory. He will probably recommend some changes in the land bill introduced by Delegate Wilcox, some portions of which he considers impracticable in application to the peculiar conditions in Hawaii. He will report also on water privileges and projects, concerning which Congress is very anxious for information.

The probate records show the estate of the late James Campbell to be in a trust which will remain so for twenty years beyond the death of the last survivor. The estate is to be kept intact. The records showed the property to be worth over \$2,000,000, a year ago.

## SUGAR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Sugar imports into the United States in the calendar year 1901 will exceed those of any preceding year by about 250,000,000 pounds, and the cost will be greater than any preceding year except 1893, when prices were unusually high. The total importations of sugar in the year about to end will, according to the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, aggregate 4,670,000,000 pounds, and the cost about \$115,000,000. The highest record of sugar importations in any preceding year were, in quantity, those of 1892, 4,399,749,078 pounds; while in value, the figures of 1893 made the highest record, \$122,083,217.

The estimate of the Bureau of Statistics for the calendar year 1901 is based upon the actual figures of importations from foreign countries for ten months ending with October, which are added the actual figures of sugar shipped from Hawaii to the United States. To these are added estimates for November and December, both from foreign countries and Hawaii, and for the full year from Porto Rico, this method of obtaining the Hawaiian and Porto Rican figures being necessary by reason of the fact that commerce with those islands is no longer included in the statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States. This shows an increase of about 30 per cent in the sugar importations into the United States in the decade, the figures for 1891 being 3,673,783,854 pounds, against 4,670,000,000 in 1901, the actual increase in the decade thus being in round terms, 1,000,000,000 pounds. The enormous quantity can perhaps be better realized when it is stated that accepting the average cargo at 60,000 pounds, the sugar importations of 1901 would be sufficient to load 78,000 cars. In addition to this enormous figure of 4,670,000,000 pounds imported, the sugar production in the United States for the year is presumably about 600,000,000 pounds, this having been about the annual average during recent years.

Of this 4,600,000,000 pounds of sugar imported into the United States in 1901, more than 4,000,000,000, or fully 85 per cent, is cane sugar from the tropics. The remainder is chiefly beet sugar, chiefly from Germany and Austria-Hungary. In the ten months ending with October, the importations of beet sugar amounted to about 250,000,000 pounds, out of a total importation of more than 4,000,000,000 pounds. Of the more than 4,000,000,000 pounds of cane sugar imported during the year, about 30 per cent comes from Cuba, about 15 per cent from the East Indies, and the remainder chiefly from the West Indies and Central and South American countries.

The following table shows the total sugar importations, quantity and value, by calendar years from 1891 to 1901, November and December, 1901, being estimated:

Year—	Pounds.	Value.
1891	3,673,783,854	\$109,512,874
1892	3,612,724,325	108,211,573
1893	3,810,970,163	122,083,217
1894	4,022,060,497	109,084,314
1895	3,579,824,754	69,767,823
1896	4,108,191,201	96,214,408
1897	4,104,211,595	81,729,142
1898	3,427,260,146	77,931,097
1899	4,329,749,078	108,124,919
1900	4,077,029,255	103,742,493
1901 (estimated)	4,670,000,000	115,000,000

\*Including 300,000,000 pounds, valued at \$12,000,000, estimated imports from Hawaii from June 15 to December 31.

### WILL GO ON TO WASHINGTON

E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, will leave on the Alameda today for an official visit to Washington. He will take with him the maps, leases, and various data relating to the public lands in Hawaii. Mr. Boyd will lay before the Commissioner of Public Lands and Congress all possible information of conditions relative to public lands in the Territory. He will probably recommend some changes in the land bill introduced by Delegate Wilcox, some portions of which he considers impracticable in application to the peculiar conditions in Hawaii. He will report also on water privileges and projects, concerning which Congress is very anxious for information.

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### CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes peddled off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Silix Cement Wash.  
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Kildy and Sprayers.

